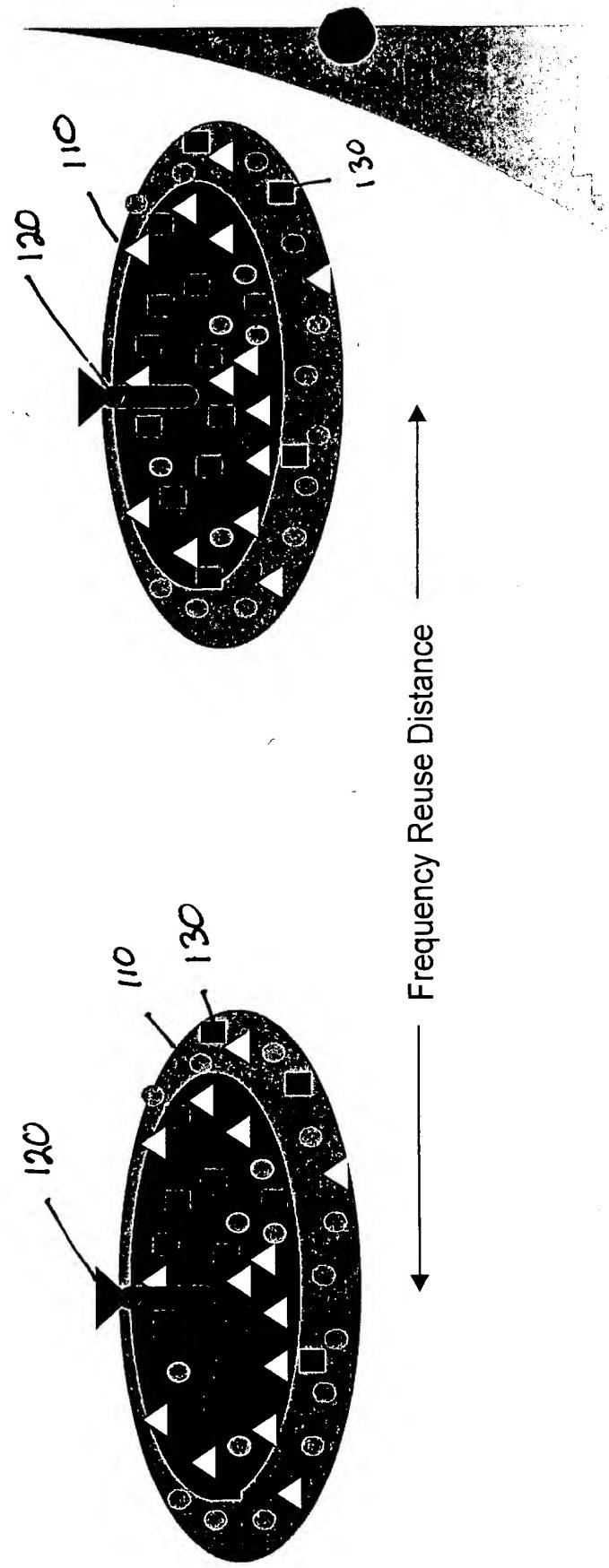


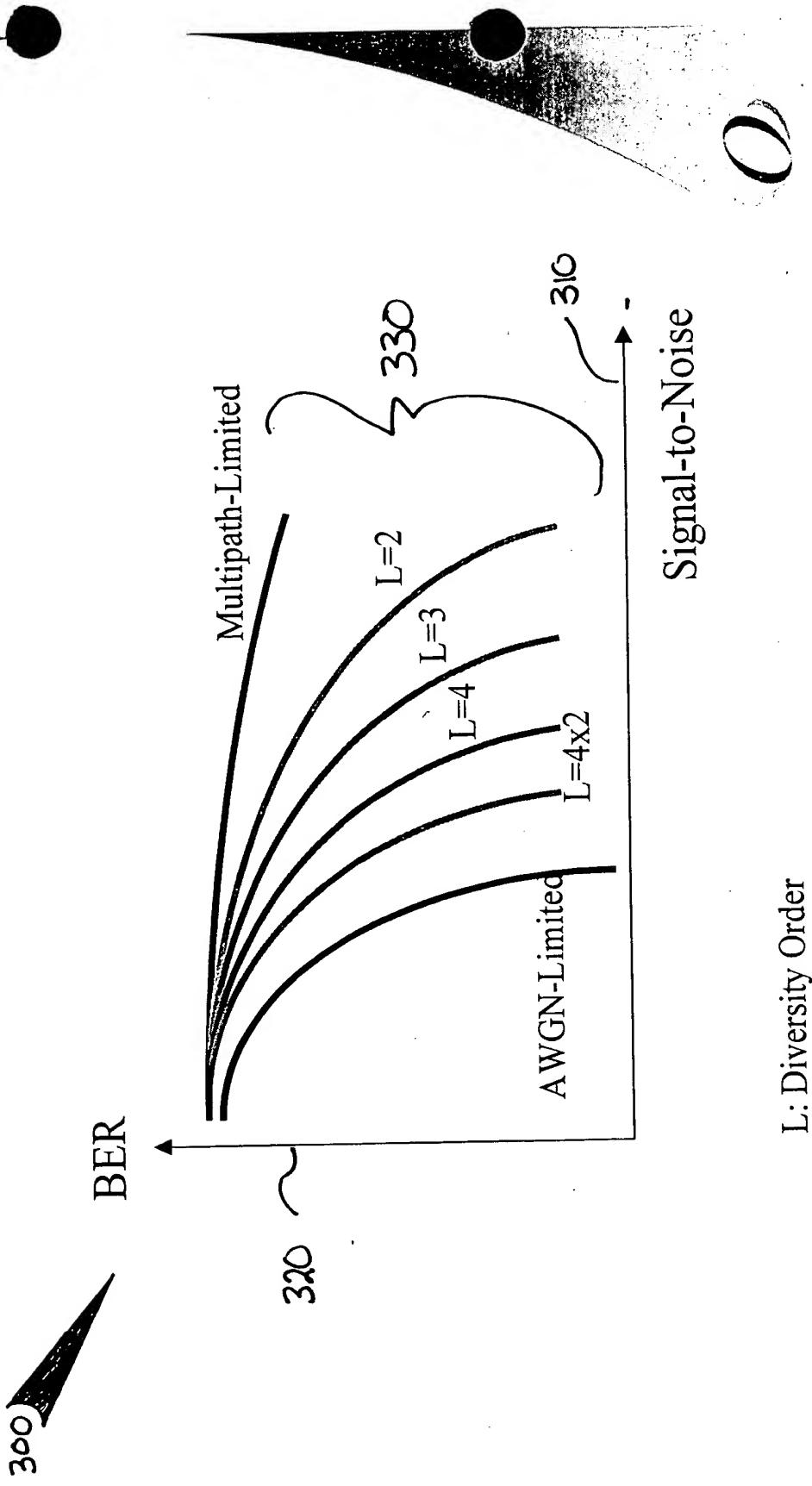
Current Architectures assume all subscribers connections are similar  
Aperto' OptimaLink optimizes each subscriber connection (MAC & PHY)  
The Benefit: Maximizing Robustness & Spectrum Utilization

# Optimal Link Frequency Reuse Advantage

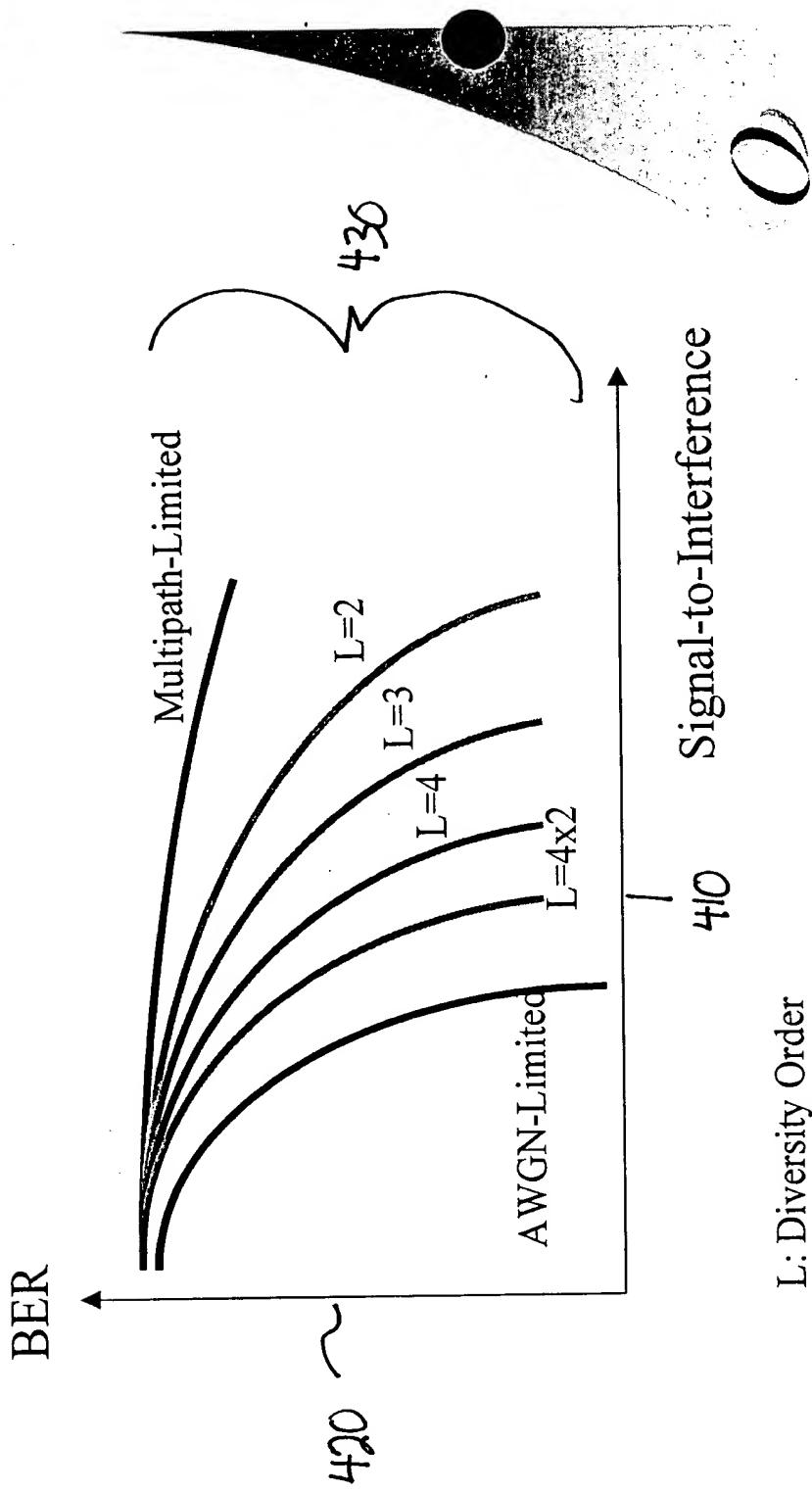
Shorter Frequency Reuse Distance due to more interference-robust modulation at the cell boundary



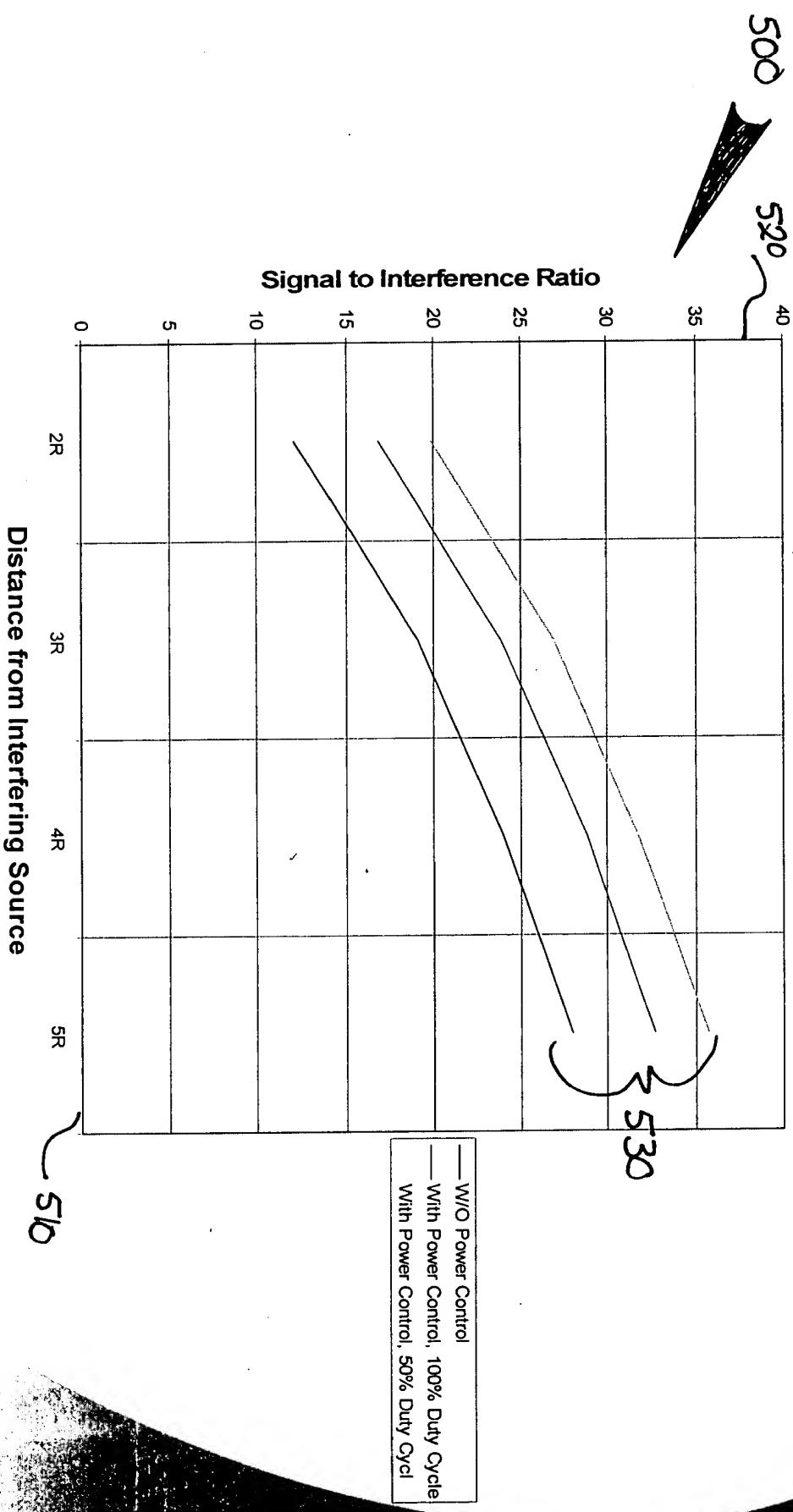
# OptimalLink Multipath-Robustness Advantage Adaptive Antenna Spatial & Polarization Diversity



# OptimalLink Interference-Robustness Advantage Adaptive Antenna Spatial & Polarization Diversity

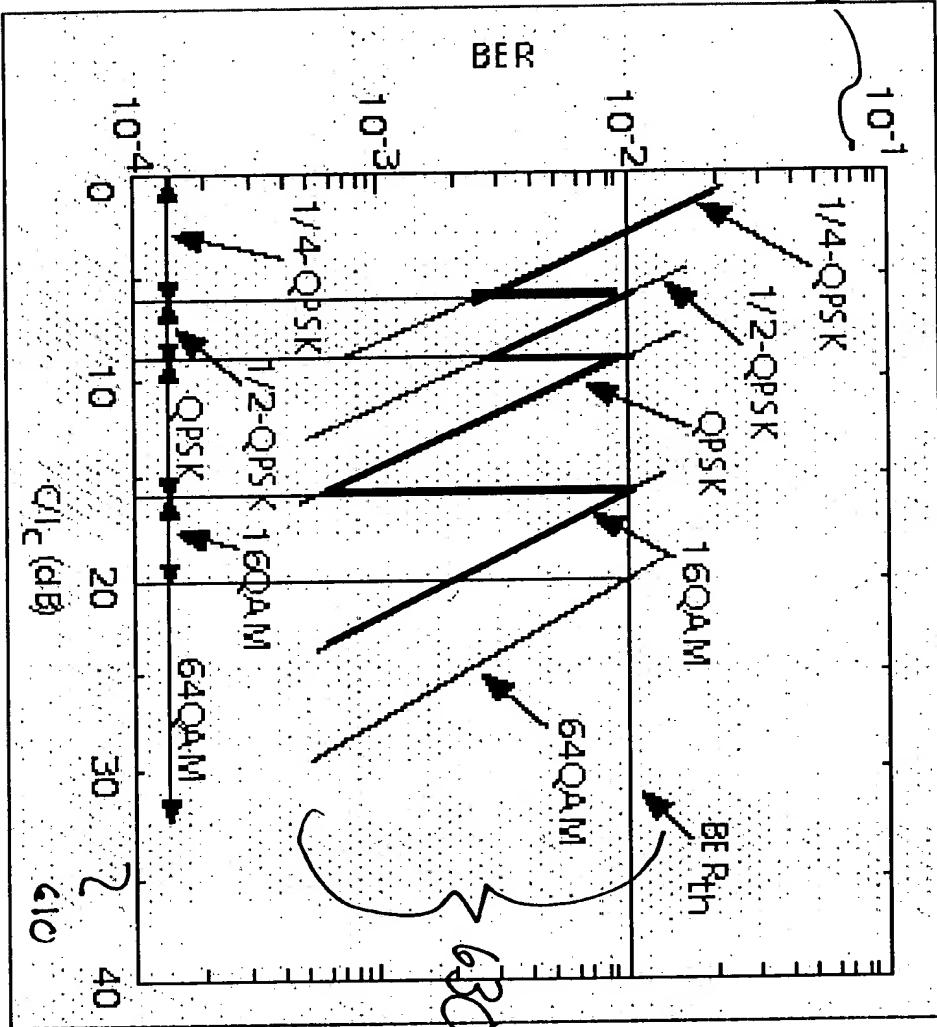


# OptimalLink Power Control Advantage

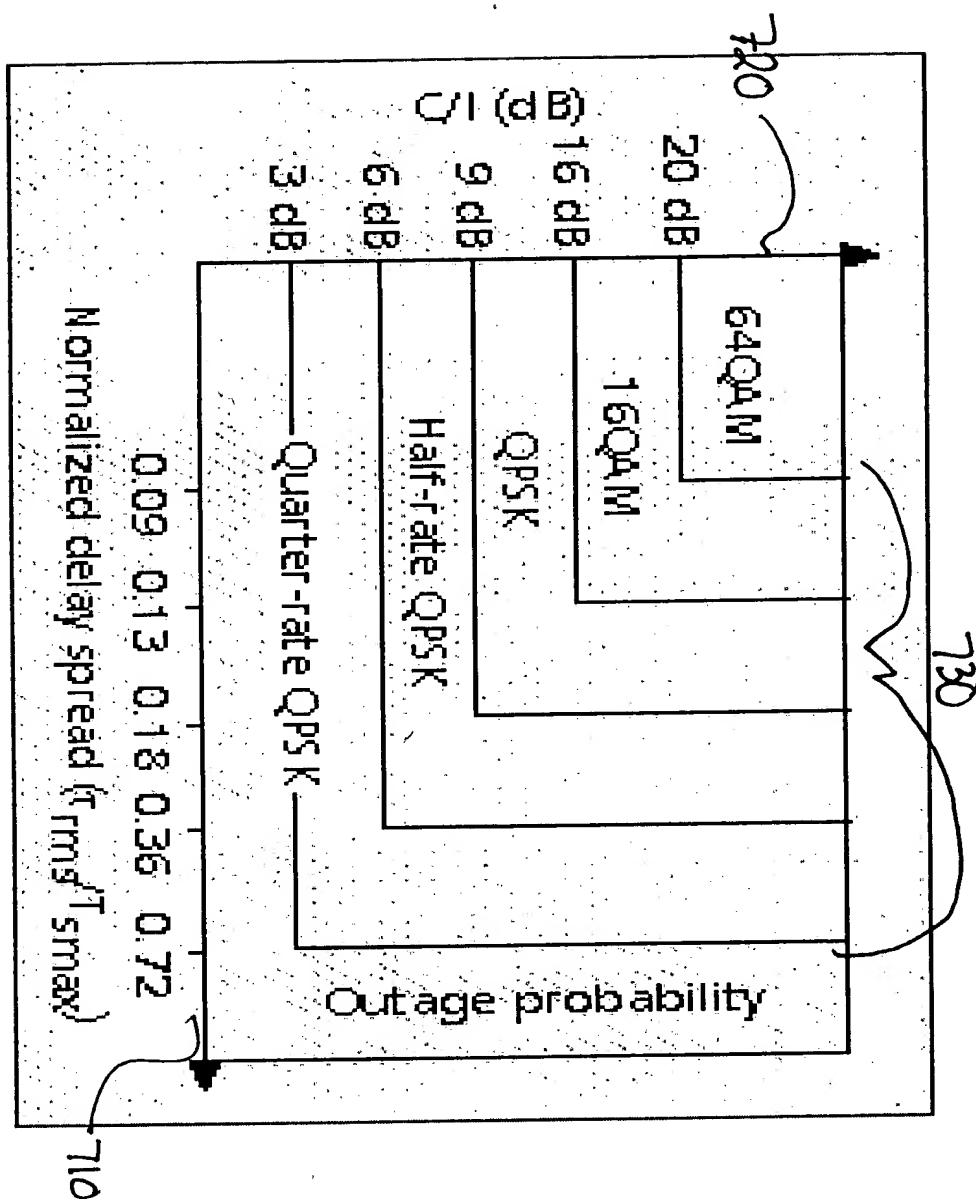


600

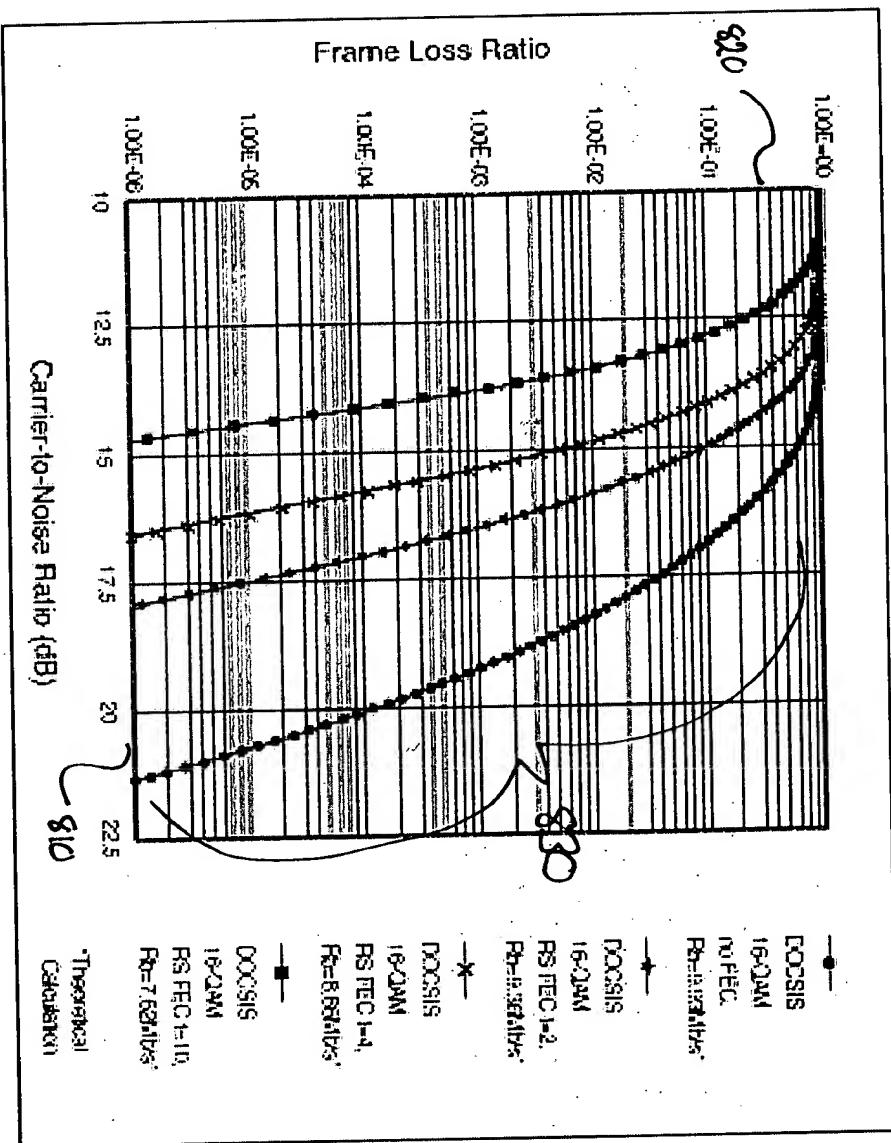
# OptimalLink Interference-Robustness Advantage Adaptive Modulation & Adaptive Symbol Rate



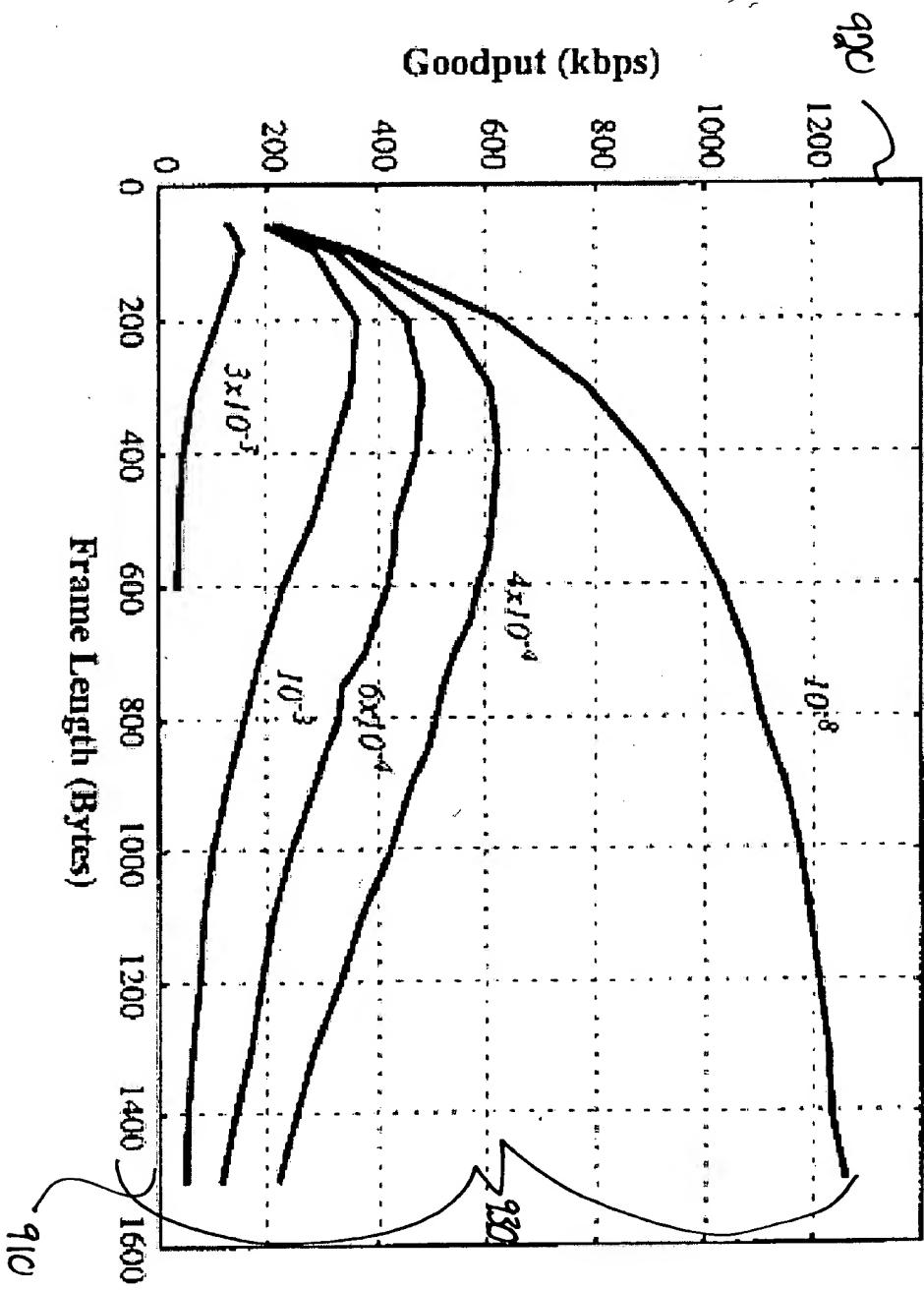
# OptimaLink Multipath-Robustness Advantage Adaptive Modulation & Adaptive Symbol Rate



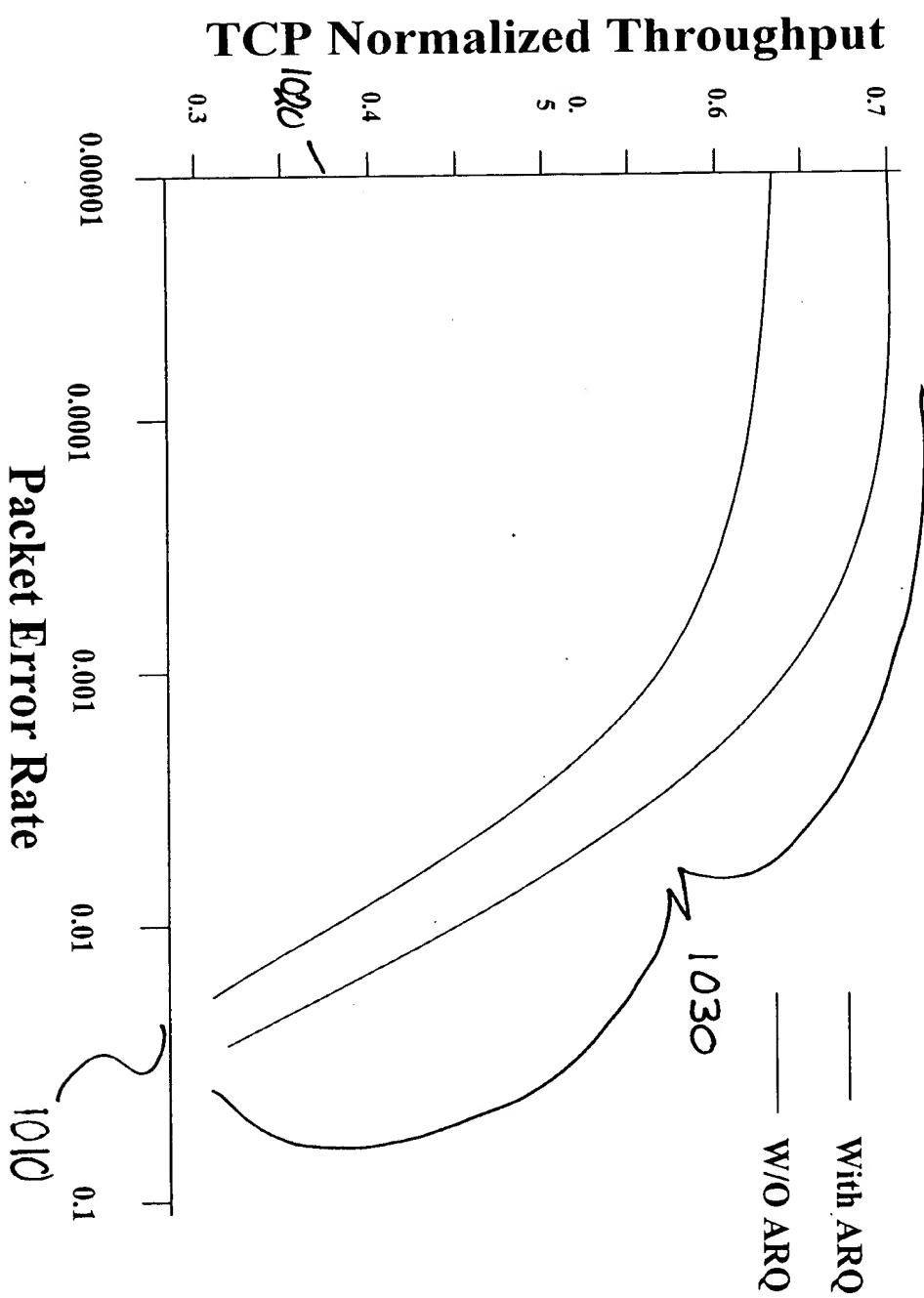
# OptimaLink Error-Robustness Advantage Adaptive FEC



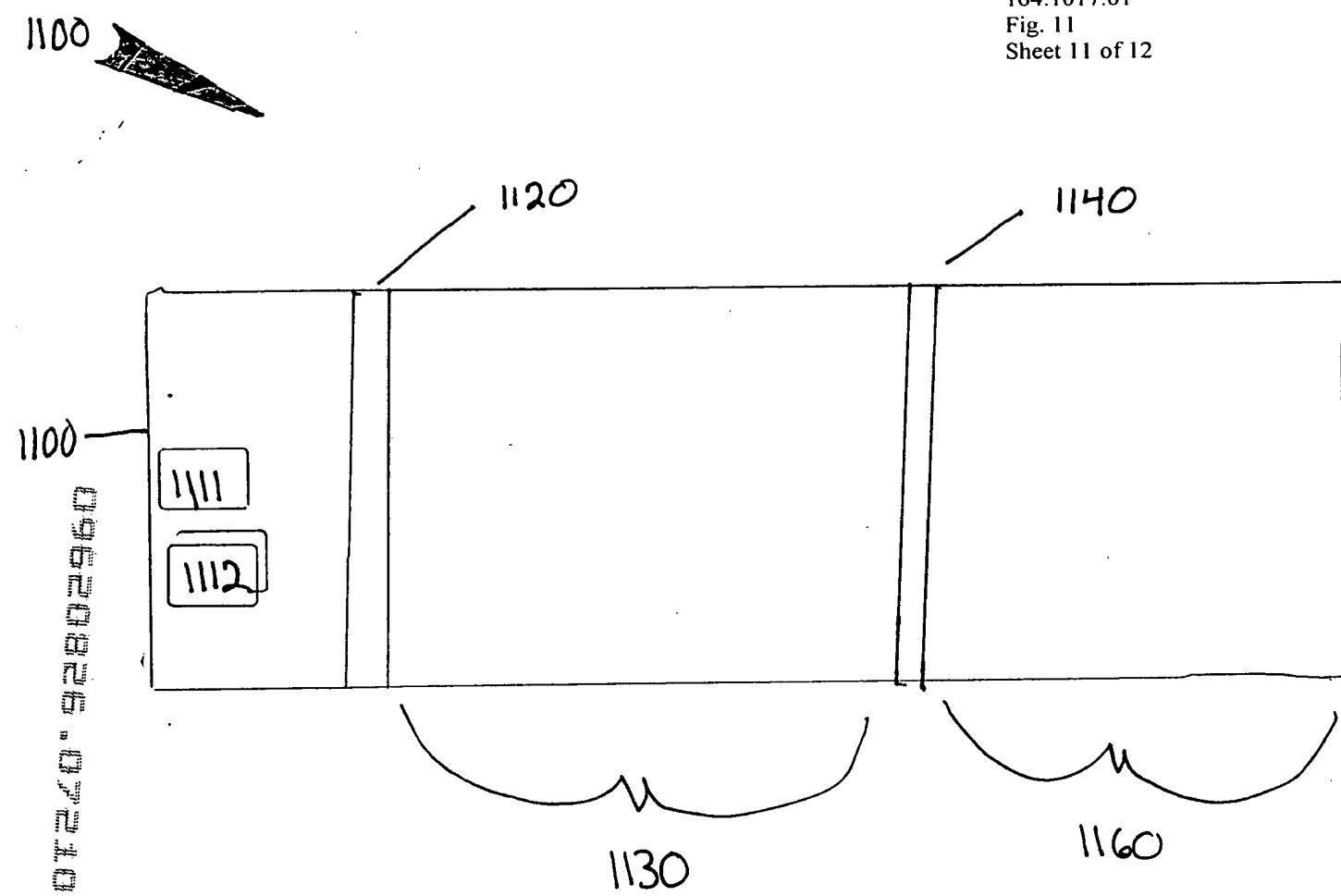
# OptimalLink Error-Robustness Advantage Adaptive Frame Length (PDU)



# OptimalLink Error-Robustness Advantage Adaptive ARQ



164.1017.01  
Fig. 11  
Sheet 11 of 12



09620826.0721.00

1200



1210

The base station controller 120 and the customer premises equipment 130 are ready to begin a TDMA frame.

1211

The base station controller 120 and the customer premises equipment 130 conduct communication using a TDMA frame.

1212

The base station controller 120 determines the characteristics of the communication link with the customer premises equipment 130 in response to performance of the communication during the previous TDMA frame.

1213

The base station controller 120 determines exact values for the physical parameters and MAC parameters in response to characteristics of the communication link.

1214

The base station controller 120 determines new values for the physical parameters and MAC parameters in response to the results of the previous step and the performance of the equation 140.

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